

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The following Notices will be charged at the rates annexed; to be paid for when handed in:

MARRIAGE NOTICES	50
NOTICES OF BIRTH	50
NOTICES OF DEATH	50
NOTICES OF FUNERAL	50
NOTICES OF WEDDING	50
NOTICES OF VISITATION	50
NOTICES OF RECEPTION	50
NOTICES OF DEPARTURE	50
NOTICES OF RETURN	50
NOTICES OF ARRIVAL	50
NOTICES OF DEPARTURE	50
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The Cry for Food from Corinth.

The Chamber of Commerce was called to order yesterday morning to take into consideration a very humane and benevolent suggestion contained in a telegram from Gen. Halleck to the people of this city. The dispatch will fully explain itself.

CORINTH, June 9, 1862.

James E. Yeaman: Hundreds of women and children, in this vicinity, are in a starving condition. Their husbands and brothers were impressed into the Confederate service, and the rebels have robbed them of everything, even to the last milk cow. Will not the benevolent citizens of St. Louis do something for these poor suffering people? I will give all possible facilities for distributing any food that may be sent. Money is of no use; for there is no food in the country to be procured.

H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen.

The President of the Sanitary Committee, Mr. Yeaman, immediately addressed the two commercial bodies of the city as follows:

ROOMS WESTERN S. ANT COMMITTEE, ST. L. June 10, 1862.

To the Sanitary:

You will find enclosed a copy of a dispatch just received from General Halleck. It explains itself. I shall dispatch an agent on to-morrow with such contributions as may be made for the suffering. Flour, meal, bacon, beef, salt, coffee, tea, sugar, beans, hominy are all needed. Please present this to the movements on "Change to day, and I do not think they will immediately and generally respond to the same.

Parties willing to contribute, by notifying me will be directed when, where and how their contributions shall be forwarded.

Very Respectfully,

J. E. YEAMAN.

As usual our merchants responded to this appeal in a liberal spirit, and before the expiration of "Change, some \$2,000 had been subscribed in breadstuffs and provisions. At the old Exchange, a like feeling was expressed, and contributions worthy of the occasion.

We do not wish, while charity is on her angel visit to our midst, to call up the full spirit of recrimination and vindictiveness; but it is a fit occasion to remind the secessionist of this city, male and female, that they are responsible for the suffering and death, to the extent of their example and aid, brought about by this unholy rebellion. The suffering is among the poor and more ignorant classes no doubt. These have been led by the sophistry and ambition of secession leaders to take part against a Government the most benevolent and free the world ever enjoyed. Entrapped into this snare, force was subsequently used to drag these victims into the service of the rebellion. They have been flattered, cajoled and coerced, and the result is set forth in the dispatch of a General of the Union forces—an officer, who, after compelling these miserable leaders and dupes to evacuate their stronghold, employs his position and influence for the holy purpose of procuring assistance for the starving families of the enemy. If a traitor in our city or elsewhere can read these proceedings with out feelings of the deepest humiliation and shame, he must be beyond the reach of human feeling, and incapable of the aspirations of human destiny. Let the pert miss flout her white and red trimming on the street, and toss her empty head at the flag of the Union; and the equally brainless boy show off his ground swell about Southern rights and Northern aggression—there, around Corinth, the field of secession chivalry and military strategy, is an exposition of the end of all of this miserable attempt to break up the great American Republic. The chivalry have fled, and are now scattered like dust throughout the adjacent country; their boasted defence works are in the possession of the Union army, and from there Gen. Halleck sends out to the loyal men of the country an appeal to their sympathy in behalf of the women and children rendered destitute by the acts of those who were appointed by every law, human and divine, to be their supporters and defenders.

We trust the better feelings of humanity may signify triumph on this occasion. Let the subscription of the Union be free and liberal; and, above all, let the secessionists of this city improve the opportunity to make some amends for their atrocious conduct, by a timely bestowal of food to their starving victims.

Another Government Cotton Sale—Confiscated Cotton at Auction.

One thousand bales of cotton were sold to-day for Government account, at the corner of Wall and Front streets, in this city.

About six hundred and fifty bales were the Sea Island variety, the cotton having been gathered at Port Royal mostly by the contractors.

The bidding was all performed here, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Frederickson, the chief of the government Cotton Agency Bureau. The bales were marked with the names or initials of the men on whose estates the raw material was gathered, and a careful account was kept in order that if any of the planters should ever prove their loyalty to the Government, they may receive the profits of the sale.

Three hundred and fifty bales of Gulf cotton were also sold, making an aggregate of one thousand in all. Nearly all of this cotton was purchased a few weeks ago by the Government, and placed on board the steamship Vanderbilt, in order to protect her machinery during a well known and important expedition in which she was recently engaged.

The residue was used in a similar manner. The whole were reshipped to this port, and the sale to-day realized a sum equal to that which was originally paid for the cotton. It was purchased by the Quartermaster's Department.

The prices obtained for the Sea Island cotton ranged from twenty-four cents per pound for a few bales of damaged to sixty-four and a half cents for the best quality, and the bidding was spirited. It may be remarked that the twenty-nine lots which comprised the Sea Island cotton sold in half an hour to about a dozen buyers, nearly all of whom were regular cotton brokers.

Two hundred and twenty thousand pounds of this variety sold at an average of more than fifty cents per pound; and Gulf cotton sold at an average of twenty-one to twenty-two cents.

The aggregate amount of money realized by the sale is not far from \$200,000.

One thousand bales New Orleans confiscated cotton will be sold to-morrow at noon, at Lambier's Atlantic dock—N. E. 12th.

By Last Night's Mail.

Later from the Army of the Potomac.

The Latest Southern News—Rebel Soldiers Taking the Oath of Allegiance to the U. S.—Arrival of Gen. Wallace's Division at Memphis—Fighting in Front of Charleston—Capture of the Rebel Steamer Gordon.

Memphis, June 14.—A citizen of this city, who has taken the oath of allegiance, reports that a rebel army of 65,000 strong has concentrated there, and that business was brisk and provisions plenty.

The following is a copy of the oath administered to rebel officers and soldiers who voluntarily delivered themselves up:

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the National sovereignty paramount to that of all States or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance, and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performance of my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

There is much alarm among the whites of Crittenden county, Ark., opposite this city, in consequence of the discovery of a design on the part of several hundred of the negroes of that county to a simultaneous run away and to present themselves to the Federal army for protection. There are 4,000 negroes in the county and only a few hundred whites, some of whom are leaving, not deeming it safe to remain among the negroes.

A company of cavalry, the advance guard of Gen. Wallace's command, reached here yesterday, and Gen. Wallace will probably arrive to-day and take command of the city.

The following despatches are taken from the Memphis-Gretnada Appeal of the 12th.

ATLANTA, June 10.—Passengers by the State train reported the enemy seriously estimated at from 3,000 to 7,000, had left the river opposite Chattanooga after dividing his forces, part going up and part going down the river. It was believed that they would attempt to cross and form a junction on this side, to attack this city.

Gen. Kirby Smith, Ledbetter and Reynolds are there with plenty of troops to meet the enemy. The people of Chattanooga are firm and free from alarm.

New York, June 16.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, on board the steamer Brooklyn off Baton Rouge, May 30th, states that Fort Morgan had surrendered, leaving Mobile unprotected. Also that Brigadier-General Williams encountered a large body of rebels outside the city. A terrific engagement is transpiring, but the result is unknown. Gen. Butler is sending more men up in the Constitution and Mississippi.

Several crevasses had occurred in the Mississippi river, and in some places whole towns and plantations were immersed.

The Hartford and Richmond had fired into Baton Rouge, killing and wounding several persons.

It is the intention of the fleet to run by Vicksburg and attack the rebel fleet on the Yazoo river, one of which is iron-plated.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—Advices from Fort Scott to the 13th state that detachments of the Second Ohio Cavalry arrived at that place to-day with one thousand head of fine beef cattle and eight hundred head of mules and horses, taken from Col. Coffee's command on the morning of the 4th.

Our forces, five thousand strong, in company with Rabb's Indiana Battery, under command of Charles Doubleday, made an attack at an early hour on the morning of the 4th, and completely surprised the enemy. A part of Coffee's command is made up of Indians. All the munitions, camp equipment, &c., belonging to the enemy, fell into our hands.

A regiment of Union Indians is expected in a day or two. They are to be armed and equipped preparatory to marching South.

McClellan's Headquarters, Saturday Evening, June 14.

The rebels yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, proceeded to Garlick's Landing on the Patuxent river, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two schooners and some wagons, and drove off the mules. Their conduct is represented as barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners. From there they proceeded to Churchill's Station, four miles from the White House, with a view of burning the railroad bridge.

A train which was passing down at the time was fired into, killing two and wounding several. A Colonel belonging to the Excelsior Brigade was then taken prisoner, but succeeded in escaping. During the night a passenger jumped from the train and hid in the woods until morning, leaving \$120,000 in the care. The train never stopped, but passed on to White House. Col. Davis, on the way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy, between Bottom's Bridge and James River, about two o'clock this morning.

The force that accomplished this was composed of 1,500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery under General Stuart, most of whom were residents of this locality and knew the roads. At Old Church the rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry, with artillery, and as soon as the facts were known pursuit by cavalry was immediately ordered, but the enemy having had much of a start only five were captured.

Several arrests have been made to-day of citizens within our lines on suspicion of giving information to the enemy.

A Richmond paper states that 3,000 prisoners taken by Gen. Jackson from General Banks, left on Wednesday for Salisbury, N. C. It also states that of the 742 of our wounded that fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks, nine have since died, and the balance are in the Liberty Prison Hospital.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Col. Slack's order suppressing the circulation of Confederate Treasury notes, and requiring persons to receive permits to pass the guards around the city, has produced great excitement. The papers devote long editorials on the former subject. The Argus deprecates the latter with the order has been issued.

says it will ultimately call out the boarded currency which has been idle for some months. The Avalanche trusts the order will be modified, as it conflicts with the expressed views of Col. Pitch in his interview with bankers of the city.

A woman dressed in men's apparel was arrested as a spy yesterday. She represents herself as having been in the Confederate service under Gen. Polk.

Seventy-four Confederate officers and soldiers took the oath on Saturday.

The following is from the Vicksburg News of the 12th:

Gen. Breckinridge arrived yesterday. Seven of the enemy's gunboats were engaged in shelling Grand Gulf all yesterday. The result is unknown.

Gen. Butler has arrested Dr. Storke at New Orleans and lodged him in Fort Jackson with his limbs shackled and ironed.

We learned the Confederates last week secured the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad from the enemy, taking several officers and privates prisoners. Two trains were taken near Brazier City. All the Federals aboard were captured. Our men then ran the train to Aglers, and cut the levee to prevent the enemy getting out. They soon repaired it.

Later papers contain the particulars of the hanging of a man named Mulford, condemned by the military commander for tearing down the American flag on the 4th of April.

Six released prisoners taken at Camp Jackson have been sentenced to be shot for violation of parole.

The Vicksburg Whig of Thursday condemns the opinion that the city must necessarily surrender. It says: "Having driven back the fleet from below, we only await an opportunity to destroy the one from above."

Gen. Johnston, June 16.—A correct report of the journal on board the gunboat Clippiwa, off Wilmington, June 4th, at the Mount Vernon, Capt. Giessen, has just come over from Fort Caswell with the information that the State of Georgia has captured the rebel steamer Gordon, owned in Charleston, and sent to New York. The Gordon is a fine steamer, and can make her seventeen knots. Eight of her crew jumped overboard from the State of Georgia, and tried to escape, but they were recaptured, and the crew which was collected to receive her, were shelled by the Victoria, dispersing them. They soon returned with a litter bearing off two killed or wounded.

The Gordon, alias Nassau, has already arrived at New York. It is ascertained from the Gordon's crew that an iron-clad steamer with 13 or 14 Armstrong guns is fitting out at Nassau, and is about ready to carry the six or seven small steamers into Wilmington. A fight may be expected.

The North Carolina (propeller), which went out about three months ago, and was to be back on the 15th of this month, took out a cargo worth \$150,000, and is expected with a heavy one in return, is owned partly in Wilmington and partly in New York.

The Transcript gives a doubtful report, under date of Port Royal, May—, that the blockade fleet off Charleston had captured six British steamers and sunk three.

New York, 16.—The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head, has arrived with eighteen rebel prisoners, and 360 bales Sea Island cotton.

The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 8th, has arrived with \$35,000 in treasure.

Callao dates to May 29th state that there had been an earthquake there and at Lima.

The British ship of war Matina was wrecked near Manzanillo, but the treasure, crew, and funds were saved.

Fighting before Charleston.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—The Gretnada Appeal of the 12th contains the following:

AUGUSTA, GA., June 11.—Fighting continues in the vicinity of Charleston. Papers of that city this morning contain particulars of a sharp engagement on James Island Tuesday afternoon, which continued until dark. Our forces consisted of three regiments, one battalion of infantry, and three batteries, under the command of Gen. W. D. Smith.

The enemy were under the protection of field-pieces and gunboats. Col. Williams, of the 46th Georgia regiment, was mortally wounded. Our loss is estimated at from 80 to 65, principally Georgians. The loss of the enemy is thought to be heavy. The Confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from a piece of woods they were trying to occupy.

Col. Laman, of Seasideville, kept up a fire on the enemy's boat and land camp, and on Monday he disabled the Yankee propeller.

A Federal prisoner, taken on Monday, reports the enemy's force on James Island at sixteen regiments strong, and a few more were expected shortly.

It is reported at Charleston that the steamer Cecil at that port, from Nassau with a cargo of cotton had been captured by the enemy.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15.—The news of the naval fight on the Mississippi, the taking of Corinth and Memphis, and the advance of the Federal army into East Tennessee, has just been published in Richmond, and creates great consternation and depression.

New York, June 16.—The Herald's Washington despatch says the Conference Committee on the Tax Bill having declined to hear any argument whatever in regard to the pending amendments, are making rapid progress. They have already passed upon 136 of the 315 Senate amendments. The tax on spirits and tobacco is to be settled to-morrow. Some of the Committee are in favor of striking out Davis's amendment levying a tax of ten cents additional on all spirits to be used, as whisky, brandy, wine, &c., and adding that amount to the tax on simple distilled spirits.

[Tribune's Dispatch.]

Complaints come from Norfolk that the authorities, both civil and military, are treating the rebels there with so much consideration that they glory in their position, and want Union men. Many of the latter express their regret that they, too, had not joined the rebellion, since those who did are much better than they during the ascendancy of J. F. Davis's government, and are no worse, is say the least, now.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—No news of public interest has been received at the War Department to-day from any direction. The telegraph line through Delaware to Fortress Monroe was injured by the storm of Saturday and is not in working order.

Carpenters are engaged to-day on two of the churches for the accommodation of invalids.

It has been ascertained at the Post Office that single rate letters which enclosed in envelopes embossed with

both the one and the three cent stamp of the old style, have in some instances been treated by postmasters as unpaid, and extra postage exacted. Public notice is hereby given that stamped envelopes of this description, which are designed to facilitate prepayment of the carriers' fees in cities, have not been superseded, and they are perfectly valid for the prepayment of postage which the stamps indicated.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Inhabitants of Winchester, during Jackson's occupation, say that before he left, he made a speech to the people, assuring them that he'd return at an early day, adding that as he didn't fall when he promised, before, he wouldn't now.

A despatch from Gen. Johnson was found at Winchester, in which he tells Jackson if the force in his immediate front is not too large, to threaten Washington and Baltimore, for the purpose of directing reinforcements from McClellan.

The President's family have gone for the summer to the old Soldiers' Home, where the President stops.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO, Nashville, June 12th, 1862.

Special Orders No. 75.

"EXTRACT."

II. Col. STANLEY MATHEWS, 61st Ohio Volunteers, Provost Marshal of Nashville, is directed to send a detachment of men under a commissioned officer to the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in this city, before the departure of every train on said Railroad, to examine the cars and see that no officer or soldier leaves the city for Louisville, without permission from these Headquarters.

An officer will be required to show a written order or leave of absence, and non-commissioned officers and privates will be required to show a written order or furlough from these Headquarters, or a "discharge," signed by Brig. Gen. E. DUMONT, U. S. Volunteers, or by the commanding officer of his regiment or battery.

In no case will a non-commissioned officer or private be allowed to take the cars with his arms and equipments unless he produces a written authority for so doing from these Headquarters.

By command of Major-General BUELL. (Signed) O. D. GREENE, A. A. G. Official—HENRY STONE, A. A. G. June 13-1w.

Head-Quarters District of the Ohio, Nashville, May 7, 1862.

Col. STANLEY MATHEWS, Provost Marshal, Nashville, Tennessee:

COLONEL: The General Commanding has been reliably informed that certain houses in this city which have been taken possession of by the Military authorities, are now occupied by officers who were not authorized to so occupy them by competent authority.

He directs me to call your attention to the fact, and instructs you to take the necessary steps to cause the houses to be vacated at once.

Officers performing Staff duties in the city, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, and the officers of the Provost Guard are alone allowed to live in quarters. Surgeons of Hospitals must live in their Hospitals or in their immediate vicinity. Officers of the Provost Guard, except the Provost Marshal, must have their quarters in the building occupied by the Provost Guard, or in the immediate vicinity.

You will at once report all violations of these instructions to these Head-Quarters.

Authority to occupy houses possessed in the name of and for the United States will in future issue from these Head-Quarters only.

I am sir, very respectfully, &c., (Signed) O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.

Tennessee Money Wanted in Exchange for Millinery Goods at Wholesale.

State Bank - 67

Planters' and Union 77

LAMB & MURPHY have just received a fresh lot of Trimming, and Bonnet Ribbons, Buches, Laces, Flowers, Children's, Misses, and Ladies' Hats, English Split, Coburg and Tulip Braid Bonnets, besides a general assortment of Millinery Goods, which they offer to the trade at a small advance, taking Tennessee funds at the liberal terms mentioned. We would advise the Milliners and Merchants to give them an early call. They keep at No. 16, Public Square [Calhoun's Old Store]. June 17-1f

INSURANCE

Against loss or damage by fire or the perils of NAVIGATION, can be obtained at the Insurance Office of

W. J. MARR,

No. 25 COLLEGE STREET, (Opposite the "Sawney House.")

Mar 29-1f

Boots and Shoes.

We have now and shall have during the summer, large and well assorted stock of BOOTS and SHOES, for sale at the lowest cash prices.

E. G. WEINER & CO